Mashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality:

S. C. SIERCER, Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING SEPT. 19, 1862,

Southern News - Prices Current -Bragg's Army-Bogus Money.

A gentleman of this city conversed yesterday with a man who had just arrived from Georgia, having been in the rebel army. He says that there is the greatest destitution prevailing among all classes, in regard to the most necessary articles of food. The following ia a sample of the prices in Macon: Soda, per lb.

Flour, per bbl. Bacon side, per lb. - -Starch, per 1b. Tallow candles, per 1b. Salt, per sack Coffee, per 1b. Soap, per lb. Copperas, per 1b . * Corn, per bushel Wheat, per bushel -

"Greenbacks" command sisty per cent premium, and are cagerly sought for by all business men. He says that the South is flooded with counterfeit Southern money of all kinds. A few-weeks ago, the paymaster at Columbus, Georgia, paid the troops \$80,000 Confederate money which he had just received from the Secretary. of the Treasury at Richmond. Some of the money was passed by the sobliers and doubts were immediately raised as to its genuineness. The money was returned to Richmond, and the whole sum of \$80,000 was pronounced counterfeil by the Secretary! Whether the paymaster was a swindler, or whether the Secretary acted in accordance with a system of repudiation, which has been devised by those notorious old swindlers and repudiators, Jucy. Davis, Jone B. FLOYD, and HOWELL CORE, we leave for every one to decide for himself. No man of sense doubts but that every dollar of counterfeit Scrip and Notes, will be repudiated by the Richmond Junto on the ground that the immense amount of spurious notes in circulation, renders the repudiation of the genuine notes a necessity. Counterfeit notes of a currency, which is redeemable by a basis of burned cotton constitute rather a hard currency, we would suppose. We fear it will take poor Dixie a long time to get her rights at that rate. We have no doubt that JEFE. Davis and every member of his Cabinet have purchased hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property with this worthless trash. Thus the leaders of the rebellion grow rich, while the people are fast being reduced to abject poverty He says that a short time ago the people at Macon were completely disheartened and sick of the war, and would gladly have thrown down their arms had the Confederate Government allowed them to do so. They nearly all said that they were throwing away their money and their lives, and making their families miserable, for nothing. He heard Bragg's army, on its mach for Kentucky, estimated at fifty thousand men. - If Georgia, the most fertile and flourishing of all the seceded States, is suffering so severely, what must be the condition of other less favored sections ? No wonder Bragg and Smith were anxious to lead their ragged starvlings into the Palestine of loyalty? a land flowing with milk and honey. And what is all this suffering for? To give despotic power to a few bad menjust as the blood and treasure of other nations have been poured out like rain to make splendid thrones for Carrar, Tamerlane, Alexander of Macedon, and Napoleon. Will the middle and poor classes of the South pay this tribute to their would-be Masters?

We do not wish to defend any Federal soldier for a lawless act, but those seeessionists who are so ceasly to make bitter complaints about unlawful depredations, should remember that the Southern rebellion has afforded the commin for such acts, and that they never would have been perpetrated had not the demon of disunion and rebellion trampled all law underfoot, and overturned the ordinary tribunals of justice. They who sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind thongs in the great scourge which Divine justice has prepared for those wicked men who, without cause, have lifted the black flag of revolt against a wise and benign government. But the question naturally forces itself, why those secessionists who are so loud in complaining of occasional depredations committed on their property, have not one word of denunciation, or even remonstrance, to utter against those guerrilla bands who have driven from their homes them about these things, and they are the bardest. silent, and from their silence we infer that while they weep that the plantation should be despoiled, they view with sat-

erate force was at Murfrecobore

Rumored Battle near Cave City-Defeat of Gen. Bragg!

Yesterday evening a letter was recived by a gentleman in this place, from a relative who had left this place a day or two ago for Louisville. The letter was dated at Bowling Green, and stated that on Wednesday last General Bullia attacked Bragg's left wing, near Cave City, and routed them, with great loss to the rebels. A large number of prisoners were taken. At the last advices, General Bunta was still driving the retreating enemy. The news came through such a channel that we can hardly doubt it, although no intelligence of the light had been received at Headquarters up to 8 o'clock tast night. The news, however, would be more certain to reach here through private channels than through official ones, owing to the guerrillas who infest the road. We know that a battle in that vicinity has been expected momentarily for the last three days. We feel an abiding faith that the glorious Western Army will compaer whenever it meets the rebels. Soldiers in Nashville, are you resolved to vie with your brethren in glorious emulation whenever the lee dares to show

From Cumberland Gap.

The Knoxville Register has a letter from "Near Comberland Gap," dated the 1st inst, which says:

his face? "Up, tinards, and at them!"

On yesterday we had a lively time for a time. The enemy shelled us for an our or so, but done us no damage. We

did not reply. All quiet forday. A flag of truce has ust come to our lines, conveying Capt. Rhodes and some thirty men captured at Rogers' Gap, some fifteen or eighteen miles below here. Captain R., I understand, commands Captain Ragsdale's old company from Hamilton county. company was on picket at the Gap, and was surprised, as I understand, by Col. Carter's first Tennessee regiment. fear our cavalry will go out of this war with but little credit. Their commander has just been paroled and leaves us to-day. Captain Gallop, who brought the Captain and his men over, remarked that their rations were scarce at the Gap, and they paroled them immediately.

There is no telling how long the encmy can hold out at the Gap.

The foregoing from a rebel organ gives a very different account of the prospects of the confederates, at the Cap, from the resecolored reports which are circulated around our sireets by the rebels. It is easy to see from the Register's own statement, that the Rebels are having bad luck, and are growing dissatisfied, while Gen. Mondan's position is so strong at the Cap that the rebels despair of dislodging him. We pray earnestly that his brave men may make their provisions last until they can get relief.

Thoughts for Poor White Men.

We copy the following gems of Southen political philosophy from the pages of De Bow's Review. Professor Dr. Bow, it will be remembered, was so highly esteemed by the Confederate Covernment, that he was appointed Agent for the Cotton Lean;

ORM NUMBER ONE. "The real contest to-day is not simply setween the North and the South, but to determine whether for ages to come our Government shall partake more of the form of monarchies or of more liberal forms (of liberal Covernments.)"

CERT SEMBER VICE

"There is nothing to which the South intertains so great a dislike as of univeral suffrage. Wherever foreigners settle ogether in large numbers, there universal inffrage will exist."

OFFIR NUMBER TRREEL "Foreigners understand and admire the leveling democracy of the North, but cannot appreciate the aristocratic feeling of a privileged class so universal at the South.

TOTAL RUMBER FOUR. " A non-slave holding community in the midst of the South, will ever be dissatisfied and treacherous. Witness St. Louis, Louisville, Northwestern Virginia and Elastern Tennessee. He must exclud ch communities in future, at may cost.

Now, non-slaveholders, put your heads n this Confederate collar if you fee! like it, and these ornaments will gild it heau-

We learn from several sources that some forage wagons, heavily loaded, were icen returning from Brasio's division across the Cumberland river on Tuesday, for their harvest. Even the irregular and were travelling towards Chattanoo deeds of individuals in the army are but ga. This invasion of Kentucky will prove to be a huge toraging expedition. The Hebel army is growing desperate for provisions, and salt must be had at all hazards. Now or never, also, they must get their cattle and hogs for the winter. and our armies should delay not one moment longer than is absolutely necessary to prevent this. Let us keep these foraging expeditions out of the Border States and Tennessee:

Glorious, heroic, and immortal battles thousands of their fellow-citizens in the have been fought by patriots in defence South for the offence of loyalty? Why of their country; but never in the annals do they not condemn the tyramny which of time, have patriots ever fought for has caused the flight of hundreds or such a country and government as the Union men, with their wives and chil- soldiers of the Union are now called dren, from the devastation and outrages upon to defend. And as our country is of Confederate soldiers in the counties of the greatest, so let our courage and de-Middle and East Tennessee ? Question | termination be the stontest and our blows

We assure General Buscutsurpen that of a wealthy and aristocratic rebel he is committing a serious error if he is marching upon this city. Positively, infaction the burning of the house of a Jons, there is not one drop of water in poor Union and sill and vulgar mechanic. Cumberland Siver, and if you get here you will have in "fall back on Clark's Persons from Clarksville yesterday, Biver, just as yes fell back from the report that the rebels there had received. Mississippi, a few weeks ago. But if information that a considerable Confed- you will come, General Neutra will make empire.

AN EXCELLENT SPEECH

We do not know that we can appropriate a portion of our space to a better use than by publishing a straight-forward, sensible and patriotic speech made at a large Union Meeting at Bolivar in this State on the 23d of August, by General McClerrann of Illinois. It contains thoughts which are worthy of deep consideration.

tien. McClernaud's Sprech.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN-A nineldence, in some sort, accounts for my being here. Visiting this place in discharge of my doties as a military officer, you were polite and kind enough to invite me to be present, and accordingly

Not being officially advised of the obect of the meeting, I can only conjecture what it is. I understand it to be to renew your devotion to the constitution and the Union established by our fathers, and to pledge your faith for their defence and preservation. In this object I heartily sympathize with you, and im rejoiced at the privilege of joining with you in offering our common devotions at the after of our common country You have been told, gentlemen, that this is an unhaly war, waged by vandals and strangers for the purposes of conquest and aggrandizement. Never was assertion more scantiniously talse It has not even a pretext to give it plaus-

What, indeed, are the facts? For ong years the seeds of discord and civil strife have been sedulously sown by ambitious and discontented leaders in the South. There was the case of the tariff of 1828, which was made occasion by Mr. Callioun for an attempt to break up the Union, and to erect upon its ruins a multiplicity of petty nationalities, which, in the nature of things, must have been mutually jealous, jarring, and bellige-

President Jackson, aided by Clay and Webster, put down this attempt. It was during the memorable struggle on this question that Jackson uttered the patriotic and emphatic sentiment, "The Union—it must be preserved." Under his indignant glance, the hydra of rebellion cowered and slunk away, and a great calamity was averted

I wish to God that he lived now; that it had been he, instead of Buchanan, who had been charged with the care of the Republic in the beginning of these troubles. Had be been, conspiracy, sodition, and treason would have been again crushed in the bud, and the country would have been delivered from a sea of blood. Methinks the guilt of Tennessecans who have armed themselves against their beneficent mother, that government conferring honor upon and receiving honor from the name of Jackson, is enough to disturb his remains in the grave,-to cause his fleshless and mouldering bones to leap, eager and impetuons, from the embrace of death. How recreant to repudiate the wise and honored teachings of such men as Jackson. Grundy, and White, once the beloved and venerated leaders of loyal and admiring Tennessecans. Those teachings I early embraced, and, thank God, I still cherish and try to follow them.

Loyal Tennessceans-you whose patriotic example contrasts so strikingly with the backsliders and apostates I have alluded to-to you I offer the right hand of fellowship. You have come up through much tribulation-aye, with the threat of having the halter put around your necks-to proclaim, in the face of wicked men, your fixed determination to live, and, if need be, die, under the old flagthe flag constellated with stars emblematic of the number, beauty, and glory of the confederated States.

Among you I behold many old men, and, in all, that gravity, and decorum, and intelligence which would distinguish you as as a popular assemblage any where. Many of you belong to an older generation-the generation of Clay, Webster, Jackson, White, Crittenden and Grundy: and are we, of the younger generation, up to the standard of our fathers ? Are we so earnest, so self-sacrificing, so de roted? I fear not. The existence of this rebellion is a proof that we are not Will not future generations hold us responsible for so great a crime? Will they not curse us through all time, if, instead of transmitting to them the glorions heritage of liberty, won for them by our revolutionary ancestors, we should entail upon them civil war, despotism and ruin? I cannot but fear so.

You have been told, gentlemen, that this is a war of northern aggression. deny it. It is no war of aggression. It is a war of defence, of defence of our common constitution and Union-for the vindication of that old and honored flag, which stands for all that is noble and daring, and glorious in our history. We would uphold that, though millions of traitors tear it down and dishonor it. We would make that the windidg-sheet of the whole Yorth, rather than it should be trailed in the dust and degraded by men who have foresworn themselves in opposing it. To express myself still stronger, my friends, I would say, in the broader and profound view of philosophy and universal benevolence, that it would he better that the whole North American race should be destroyed-ntterly annihilated-than that this government-this free, popular government—the wisest and hest ever devised by human wisdom, with all its hopes, promises, and encouragements-should be destroyed. Such is emblic-this noble Union of oursbehind. If I am extravagant in these sentiments and expressions, I cannot help t: they are the chullitions of my heart; nay, more, the convictions of my judgnent; and I must live up to them. Sink or swim, live or die, I will strive, as long as God permits me to live, to sustain

them. (Great applause.)
Incidentally to, or as an element of, our Union of States, I wish to say something respecting the Mississippi River. That river proclaims, as by the fiat of chovah, the Mississippi Valley to be a natural, a geographical unit, and, logially, the people inhabiting it should be unit, -a national unit. Such was the opinion pronounced by your own old hero-sage, more than lifty years ago, when Spain was trying to deprive us of our right of commercial deposit at New Orleans, in violation of the treaty of 1795. And he wished to, and I believed did, embody this great physical and po-

The Mississippi is the great outlet to all the commerce which floats upon its mimerous and extensive tributaries, radlating from it as the base, morth, east, south and west, in fact in every direction. thus compassing the territory of a mighty empire. The leaders in this rebollion

put asunder what God has joined togethr; they would divide by artificial boundaries and barriers; they would dissever it into antagonistic parts; they would only worthy to stamp the atto fear from Illinois and the Northwest their of the cause it seeks to justify common right to participate in the use of the Mississippi river,-their common share in the jurisdiction of that great river as an inland sea. Never no, never will the North permit this. Never! never A war for five hundred years, A war between the Northwest single-handed and alone, against all the South, first! War between Illinois alone and all who may oppose her, first! This

ments and convictions on this point.

I retort the charge upon our enemies. This is a war of aggression, - a causeless law, and deserves to be punished, and do we see? An attempt by them to rend government care be extended. No perand tear to pieces the great charter of sonal or party objection to him will be our national liberty and independence. allowed to make ingatory his just authat charter framed by our fathers, and bequeathed by them as a common heritidly and cowardly by and see this devilish work completed? I repeat again never, never!

What justification, or even apology, is there for this war? None whatsoever Southern rights,-the invasion of Southern rights, is the ery; but when or where has there been any invasion of pointed out. Was it in the repeal of the Missouri restriction? Was it in the gitive slave law, written by an ultra proslavery agitator, Senator Mason, of Vir-Was it in the failure of the resublican party to apply the anti-slavery t in any of their acts or measures? Why, these are all instances of pro-slavery concession or guarantee, and should be

cause of gratitude and contentment.

Moreover, at the very time the rebel-Wilmot proviso and slavery agitation had control of both branches of Congress; and a majority of the Supreme Court had held the Missouri restriction inconstitutional. More than that, the leaders of the rebellion, at the very moment it armed itself against a kind and | he did. | Cries of "Yes!" ! Yes! parental government never had been charge of its constitutional duties ; that vindicate the rights of property. tor, now General, Toombs, upon the floor

of the United States Senate What, then, was the provocation? Had slave labor? Who so hardy as to say so. It is noterious that an extent of territory was open to slave labor which it could not have occupied and used for a hundred years, if ever. The province of Louisiana had been acquired and opened to slavery. So the province of Florida, and Texas, too, a slave State larger than France, and capable of employing all the slave labor of all the slave States, had less the African slave trade was re-

countenance or tolerate the slave trade- many. a trade eschewed by most of, it not all, this subject is justified by principle and the civilized nations of the earth, and for the dictates of sound policy. I speak many of them have kepf up, at great ex- principle and the occasional policy of pense, navies in far distant seas.

There is still another impulse to this rebellion-the love of place and power. The leaders, becoming impatient of restraint and ambitious to aggrandize themselves, deliberately precipitated this rebellion, for the purpose of introducing a new order of things. They now sneer at the masses, and practically repudiate their capacity for self-government. Having usurped the rights and sovereignty of the people, in electing to themselves a be your worst enumies. Ever since the revolutionary Congress and establishing insurgent armies have been driven back a government without authority-having their sympathizers rise up behind us and next converted this government into a burn your property, waste your fields, military despotism - they would now and pillage your houses. How much convert it into a monarchy, supported by conton do you think has been thus de different classes-plebians and patri- stroyed by rebel guerrillas? (Cries,

dize itself by warring upon surrounding vandals and robbers. Yet this system of and adjacent nationalities? It is scarcely concealed that the leaders would try to control the Gulf of Mexico, and subjugate Mexico and Central America, in tween contending hosts. order to increase their ability to push their aggrandizement to still wider limits. Can any peaceable and orderly citfor a moment tolerate them? Will the American people-will the people of arc. We will drive back the rebel armies, stionary authority, founded upon the disregard of all lawful authority, and this. erpetuating its existence by professionfreebooting and robbery? Again I say.

ver! War to the last man, first! Ah! but it is said Mr. Lincoln was True, he was elected, -lawfully elected, and it was your duty to submit, and we of the North intend to try to make you rebel camps, that Tennesseans are cowsubmit, not to Mr. Lincoln personally, but to Mr. Lincoln as the choice of the people and Chief Magistrate of the It was in the power of the peaple of the South to have prevented Mr. acoln's election, but, on the contrary. syestimate of the value of the American | they connived at it,-connived at it by disrupting the democratic party and givand for which and to uphold which I ing the victory into the hands of the re-have left home, children, and civil bonors | publicans. Nor was this accidental, but ntentional. The original programme of the revolu-

tionists was to betray the democracy of not only public enemies, but personal the North by running a southern disunionist against the candidate of the northern democracy, with the hope that, while all the northern States would support the republican candidate, all the Southern States would support the disunion candidate, and this should have resulted to leclare the Union severed, seize Washngton as the capital of the Southern Confederacy, and leave Mr. Lincoln to find a capital wheresoever he might. I repeat, this was the original programme, but it failed of success. The great slave-holding States of Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee and Maryland dissepted and suted against Breckinridge, and thus vir- for the constitutional rights of Tennestually declared against the seizure and scans as the rights of Indianiana or robbery sontemplated. Thus failing, the conspirators resorted to the false and President Lincoln is an honest man, did cowardly artifice of State action. They theal truth in the old Constitution of put forth soulless corporations to do his political views, yet in my judement what they were afraid personally to do, as willing and ready to do you just los and when they were asked, Why! will as any other patriot of the American-you array yourself against your consti- people. I say this in justice to him, and you array yourself against your consti-totional government? Will you war upon it and destroy it? "Oh, no! we only which may have been engendered by go with our States-we follow them; if party strife and artful misrepresentawe fight, it will be for them, but not to tions. It is your duty to uphold his empire. The leaders in this rebellion destroy the Federal Government; as lawful authority for the time being; and would mutilate this territory; they would the the act of accession was not in itself. I appeal to you to do it, as the best for all

the disintegration and destruction of the Government. Shame on such miserable halderdash-such vile Jesuitry! It is only worthy to stamp the attoclousness

But, to return: It is true that

Lincoln was elected. He was elected according to the forms of the constitution, by the roice of the people, and, being so elected, is entitled to be respected and obeyed in the exercise of lawful authority. I for one will respect and obey him within this limit, and will do what I can, properly, to inspire others with sentiments that will prompt them to do is the depth and strength of my sentithe same. To repudiate his authority is to repudiate the authority of the people and the sanctions of constitution and and gramitous war on their part. What | will be punished wherever the arm of the allowed to make negatory his just authority, but all will be all e bound by it. It is objected, however, that he called forth seventy-five thousand men to make war upon the South. Nothing more false. In pugmance of competent authority, he first called out seventy-five thousand men, next five hundred thousand, and more recently six hundred thousand. And why did he do so ? Is any man as ignorant as not to know, or so false as to deny he knows? Does not every one southern rights? Let the instance be know that he did it in the performance of a solemn duty, for the purpose of preserving the government which he had Bred Scott decision? Was it in the fa- | aworn to support and maintain from overthrow by conspirators and traitors?

Does not every one know this? At the time the first call was made, the ebels had torn down the colors of the inited States which floated over Castle Pinckney-had seized mints, forts, arms, and public vessels belonging to the United States, in several States, and it was high time that he did what he was consored for. If he had done less he would have ion broke out, the party adverse to the been as guilty as his predecessor, and deserving of removal from office and punishment for his recreancy. You will remember that governments, like individuals, have a right, and are under an obligation, to preserve themselves. Hence, President Lincoln was bound to do what

Complaints are heard of the conficcation more faithful and successful in the dis- act; but are not those who are in tabel lion against the government fortunate its power, on all proper occasions, had that so mild-nay, so nugatory-an act een put forth, militarily and civilly, to has been passed. Confiscation only follows under the act, as I understand it. was the substantial admission of Sena- after proofs and adjudication; and when will these proofs and adjudication be had? All who are at all acquainted with litigation, know that they must come you not room for the employment of late, if at all, and, when come, are more likely to be in favor of individuals

than governments. But, taking higher ground, is not the confiscation of private property competent and frequently proper as a mode of Have not all belligerent soywarfare? ereigns, when occasion required, exercised such a power? Nay, did not the rebellions States set the example? Did they not, in the beginning, confiscate been annexed. Even Mr. Stephens, the debts due from their citizens to those of great Southern statesman, confessed that | the loyal States, and appropriated the there was no want of territory; that same to public use? Have not the milithere was and would be a want of ne- tary authorities of those States everygroes to people the slave territories, un- where seized and confiscated private property belonging to men suspected of loyalty to the Federal Government !-And thus I have struck one of the Do you not all know this? Have not springs of this rebellion,-the refusal of many of you suffered as the victims of the American Congress in any way to this practice? [Cries, "Many of us-Then what has been done on the suppression and punishment of which | not of the details of any law, but of the

asserting the principle. Tennesseeans, what have you gained by this war? What have you gained by the exchange of peaceful and fraternal relations with your brothren of the North for the fierce strife and bloody conflict Look around and behold! The presence of great armies is wasting your country and rapidly reducing thousands to poverty Those who profess to and destitution. be your peculiar friends have proved to "Millions-millions!" Had we done This appears to be the personal object | this, what would have been the howl f the rebellion. What is its national throughout rebeldom. We would have object? Is it not to fillbude and aggran- been denounced with double emphasis as pillage and destruction goes un, and no other result follows it than ruin to individuals, for it can determine nothing be

Tennessecans, I appeal to you to vise up and resist these bandits and robbers. You can better do this than we can, for izen sympathize with such designs? Will you are acquainted with individuals, roads, and the country better than we the North and West-be content to be and you must take care of the country eked out or in from the Gulf by a revo- afterwards. Every motive of interest, pride, and duty should prompt you to

However true it may be that Tenneaseans are not to be trusted in a bad cause--in the work of treason-prove to the world that Tennesseans are true to their ected and we were unwilling to submit. old traditions—to their historical renown -to their fame as warriors and heroes. Peove that the slanders emanating from ards, are false. Prove it by exterminating their bandits from your land-by massing and hurling yourselves as an presistible missile against the usurpera of your rights and institutions. Do this and you will basten the acturn of peace and its blessings to our affricted and unhappy land.

Tennesseans, your confidence has been abused by those whose false professions have gained your confidence. You have been persuaded to believe that we worenemies; that we hated you and sought to degrade and enslave you. Nothing more false. I have already explained to you our mission here, and that we only desire to restore the authority of our common government and friendly and peaceful relations between beligerent

sections. I hardly need tell you that Tennes seans are as near to Illinoisana as South Carolinians can be to Tennesseaus. A large portion of the people of Illinois are Tennesseass or their descendants. Many of the sons of Tennessee are in our ranks, and would no readily tight Ohioans. And permit me to say that fering from both you and me in some of to disabuse your minds of any prejudices.

The First Paper Money in Europe.

The following account of the first issug of paper money in Aurope is taken from Washington Irving a "Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada;

After the city of Albambra was taken from the Moors, the veteran Count de Tendilla was left Governor, and we were informed that this cavalier at one time was destitute of gold and silver, wherewith to pay the wages of his troops, and the soldiers murmured greatly, seeing that they had not the means of purchasing necessaries from the people of the

In this dilemma what does this most sagnoious commander? He takes him a number of little morsels of paper, on which he inscribes various sums, large and small, according to the nature of the case, and signs them with his own hand and name. These did be give to the soldiery, in carnest of their pay. "How, you will say, "are soldiers to be paid with scraps of paper? Even so, I answer, and well paid, too, as I will presently make manifest; for the good Count issued a proclamation, ordering the inhabitants of Alhambra to take these morsels of paper for the full amount thereon inscribed, promising to redeem them at a future time with silver and gold, and threatening severe punishment to all who should refuse.

The people having full contidence in his words, and trusting that he would be as willing to perform the one promise as he certainly was able to perform the other, took those encious morsels of paper without hesitation or demur. Thus by a subtle and most mysterious kind of alchemy did this cavalier form a uscless paper into precious gold, and make his impoverished garrison abound in money. It is but just to add, that the Count of Tendilla redeemed his promislike a loyal knight; and this miracle, #s t appeared in the eyes of Antonio Agreiedo, is the first instance on record in burope of paper money, which has since inundated the civilized world with an bounded opolence.

A Quer for Strict Constructionists To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press:

Sm: Permit me through your columns to ask if, in these "piping," or, rather cannonading times, a robber, who happens to be a fellow-citizen, or perhaps an erring brother," puts a pistol to your ear, by what legalized method, "onder the Constitution," can you overpower or disarm him to save your life? The first law (of nature), on the supposition that on were unarmed, would seem to justify if not empower you to seize his revolver by its stock or barrel, or, at least to strike a sufficiently foreible blow at it to turn it aside. But just here comer in his right of private property," the weapor he draws on you having been puchased or stolen by him, is clearly his by virtue of modern or very recent usage. these precise circumstances, what alternative have you, on true conservative priniples, except that of quietly submitting pillage or assassigation ? I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Constitute Year-Charles Jared Inersoil, who had been aresetd in Phila that had "he lived in the revolution he would, have been a tory." done what a could to prove his consis-

NOTICE

A B OUR PROPERTY OF THE DEST IN THE BANDS OF A the Government, we are unable to sell, only in one or extraction, said then a pre-cription from a physician is required. The depth of the Market Holms will be look eyes of the that pour the Market Holms will be look eyes to that the property of the Market Holms and the Party of the Land theory will be written the Market Holms by the Contract of the Market Holms by the Market H

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